Appendix 11. Maps Showing Difference Between Kriged Prediction Surfaces

Difference between kriged prediction surfaces of constituents using the existing and reduced U.S Geological Survey aquifer water-quality monitoring network, Idaho National Laboratory and vicinity. The base map was derived from U.S. Geological Survey National Elevation Dataset 1/3 arc-second digital elevation model. Albers Equal-Area Conic projection using a central meridian of 113°W, standard parallel of 42°50’N and 44°10’N, a false easting of 200,000 meters, and the latitude of the projection’s origin at 41°30’N. North American Datum of 1983

EXPLANATION

○ Well in the optimized network
× Well removed from the existing network

Figures

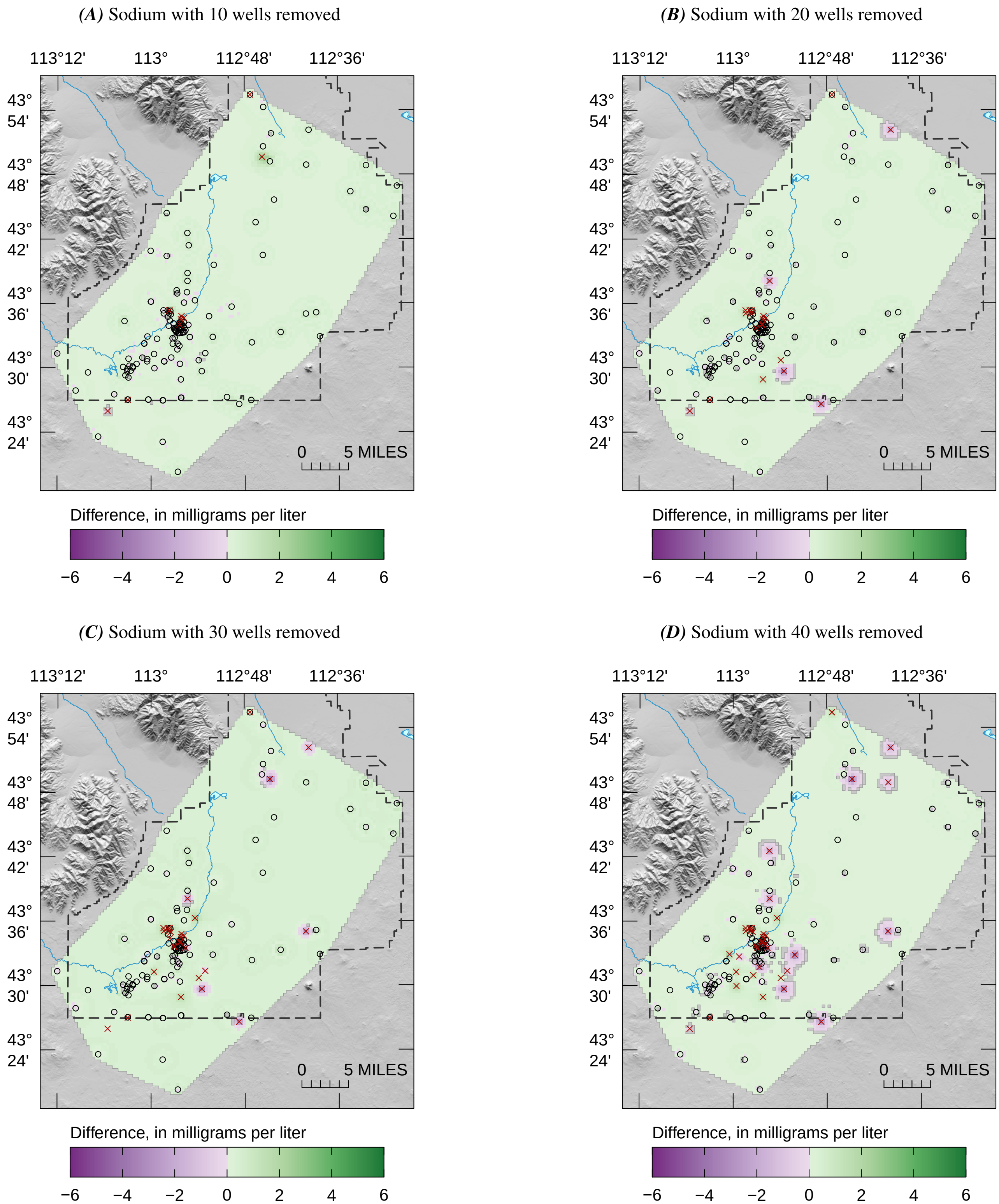

Figure 11.1. Difference between the kriged prediction surfaces of sodium using the existing and reduced monitoring network after removing (*A*) 10, (*B*) 20, (*C*) 30, (*D*) 40, and (*E*) 50 optimally selected wells.

(E) Sodium with 50 wells removed

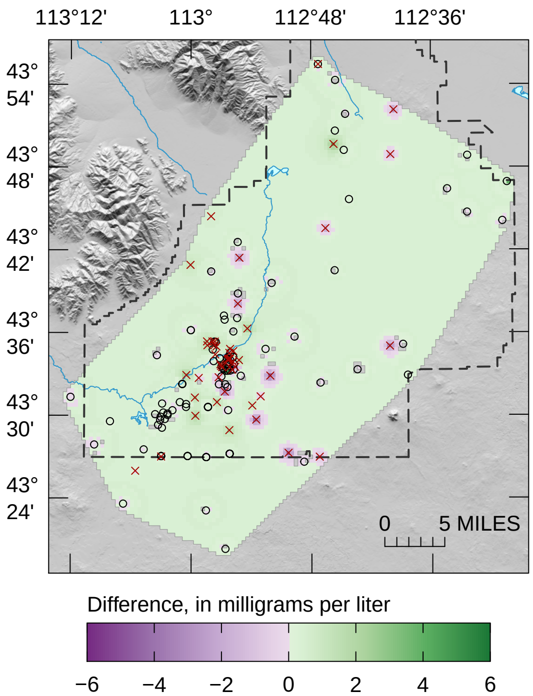

Figure 11.1. —Continued

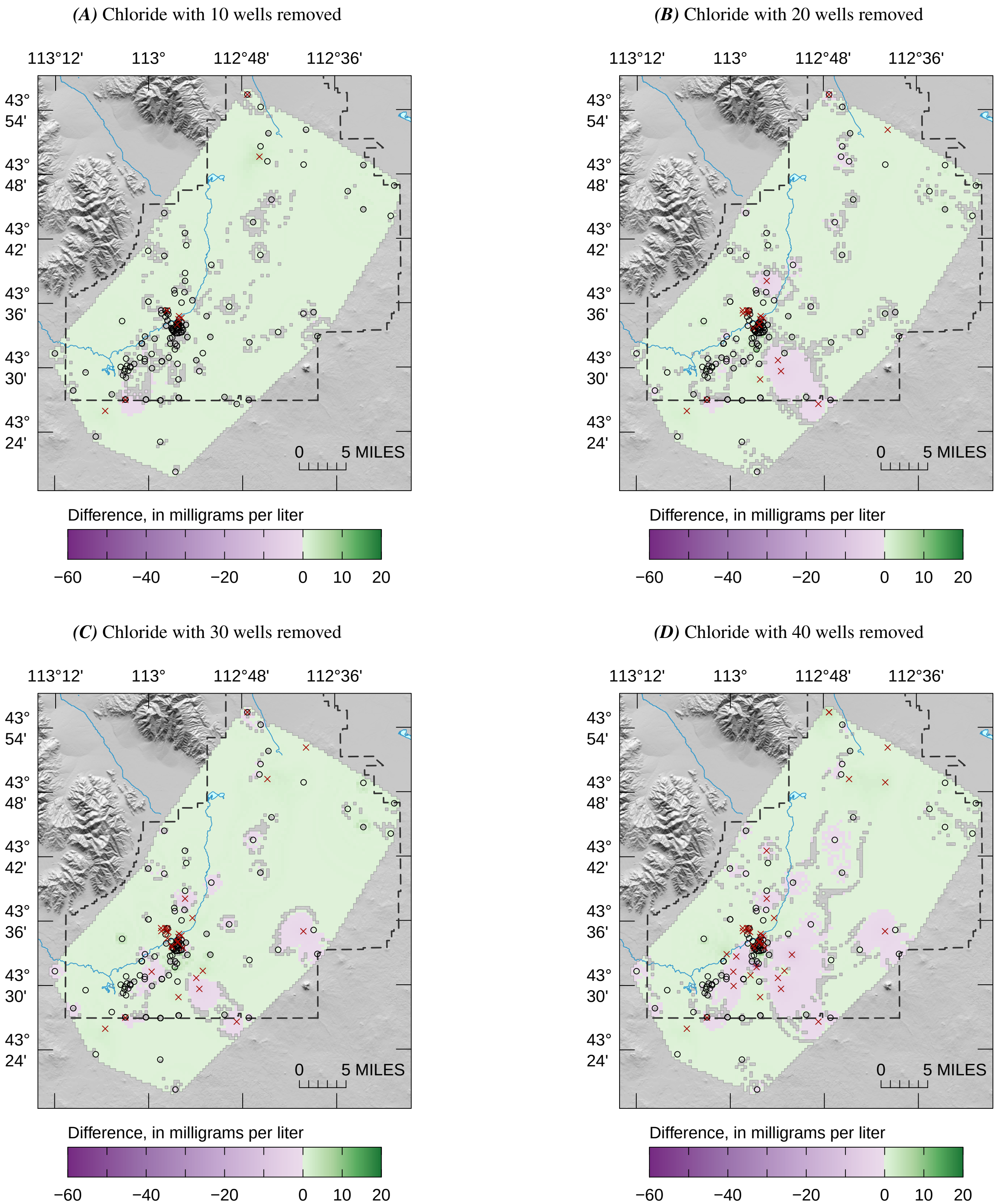

Figure 11.2. Difference between the kriged prediction surfaces of chloride using the existing and reduced monitoring network after removing (*A*) 10, (*B*) 20, (*C*) 30, (*D*) 40, and (*E*) 50 optimally selected wells.

(E) Chloride with 50 wells removed

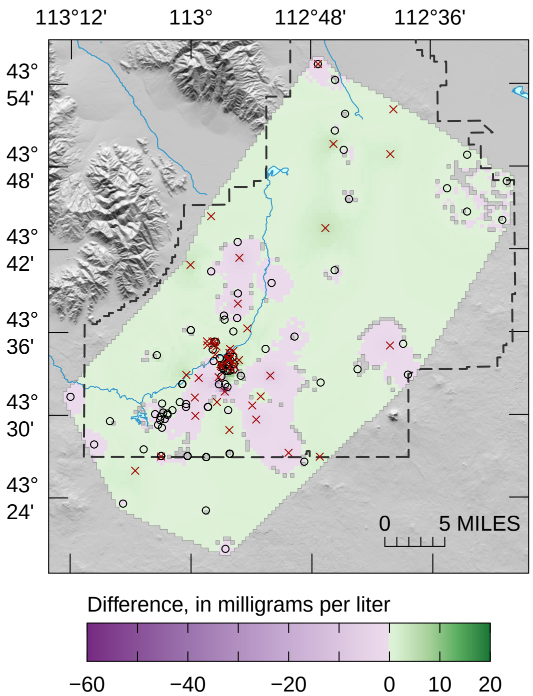

Figure 11.2. —Continued

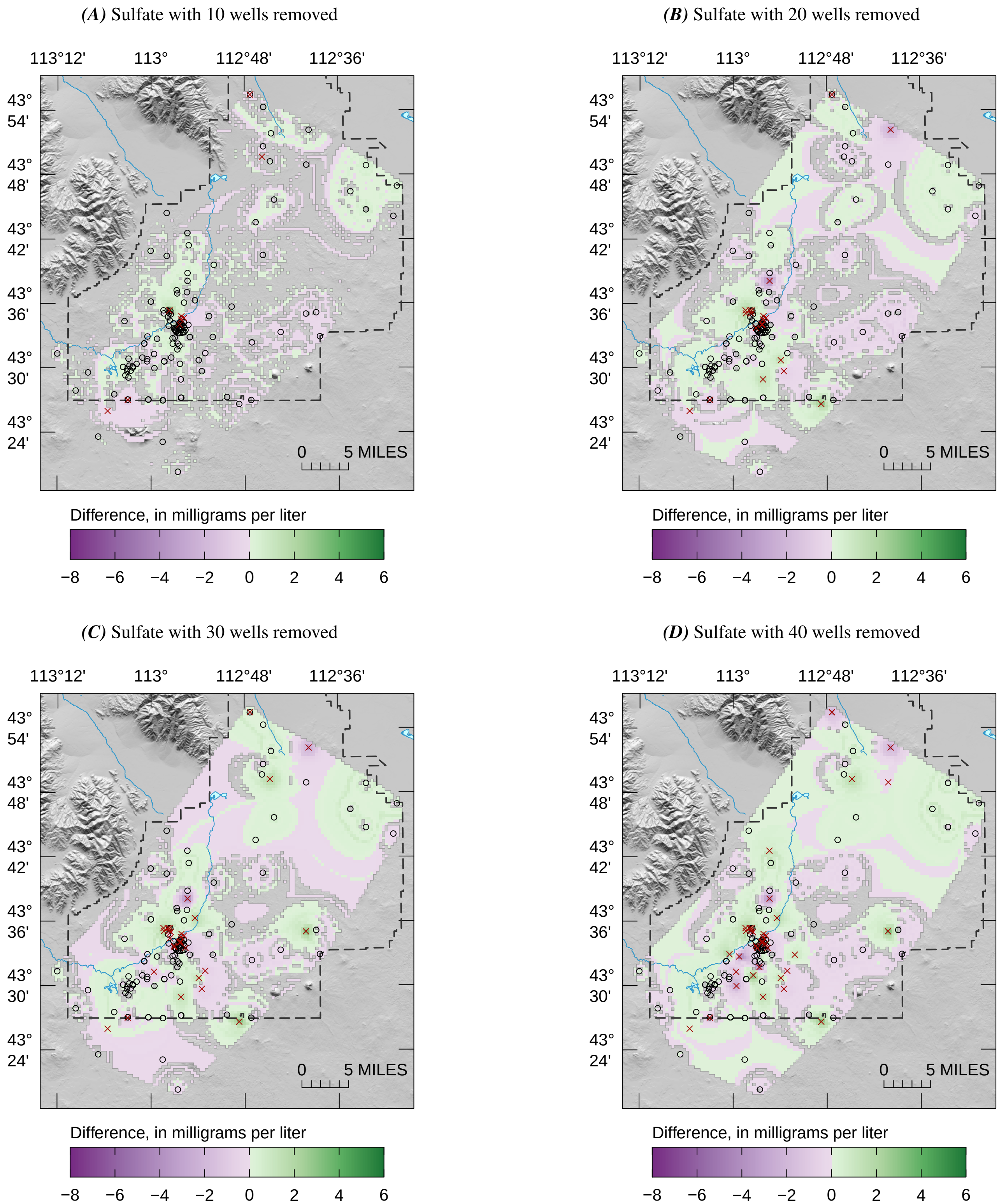

Figure 11.3. Difference between the kriged prediction surfaces of sulfate using the existing and reduced monitoring network after removing (*A*) 10, (*B*) 20, (*C*) 30, (*D*) 40, and (*E*) 50 optimally selected wells.

(E) Sulfate with 50 wells removed

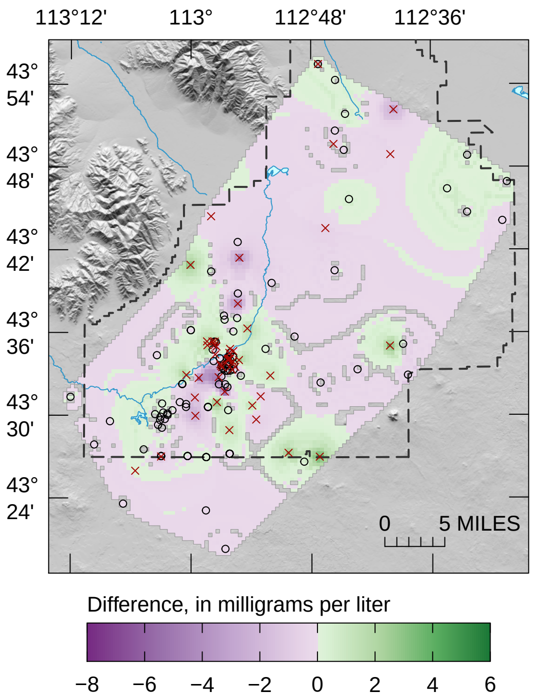

Figure 11.3. —Continued

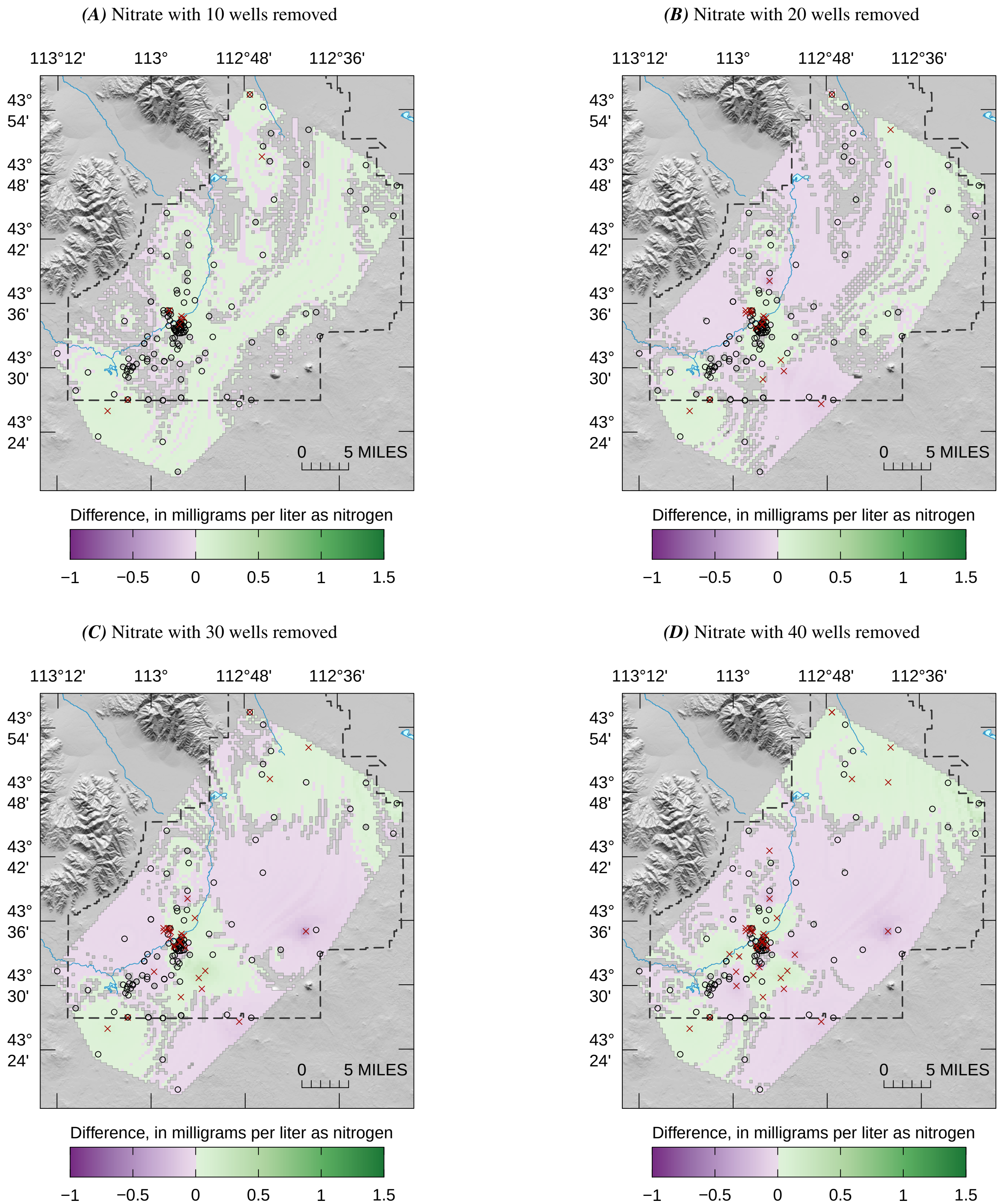

Figure 11.4. Difference between the kriged prediction surfaces of nitrate using the existing and reduced monitoring network after removing (*A*) 10, (*B*) 20, (*C*) 30, (*D*) 40, and (*E*) 50 optimally selected wells.

(E) Nitrate with 50 wells removed

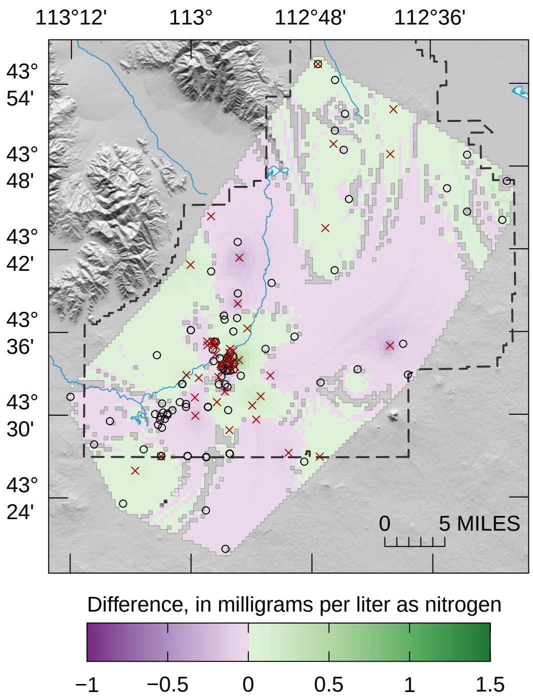

Figure 11.4. —Continued

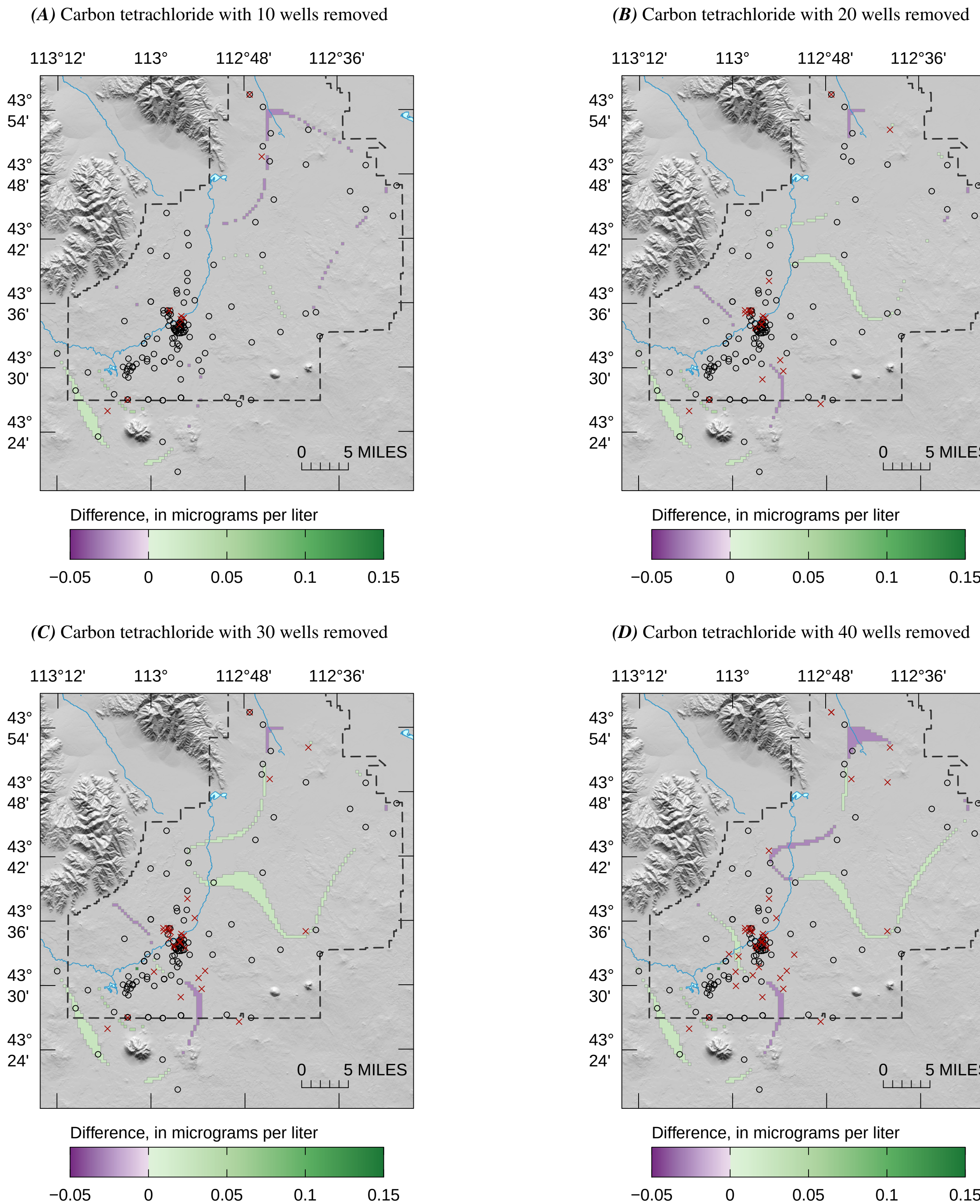

Figure 11.5. Difference between the kriged prediction surfaces of carbon tetrachloride using the existing and reduced monitoring network after removing (*A*) 10, (*B*) 20, (*C*) 30, (*D*) 40, and (*E*) 50 optimally selected wells.

(E) Carbon tetrachloride with 50 wells removed

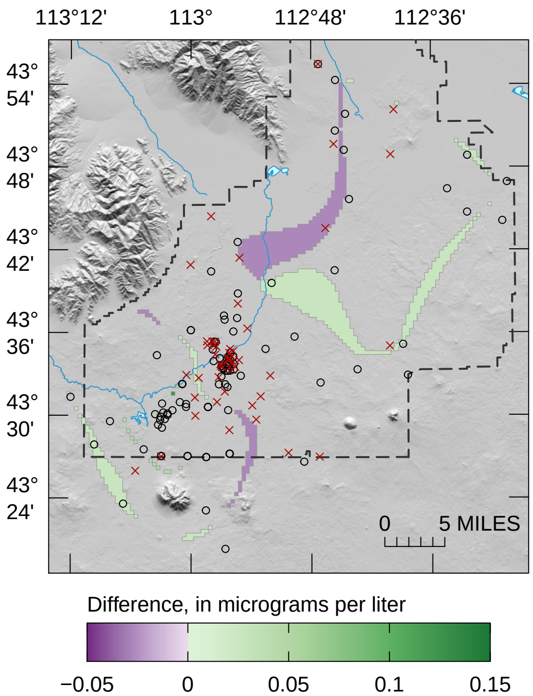

Figure 11.5. —Continued

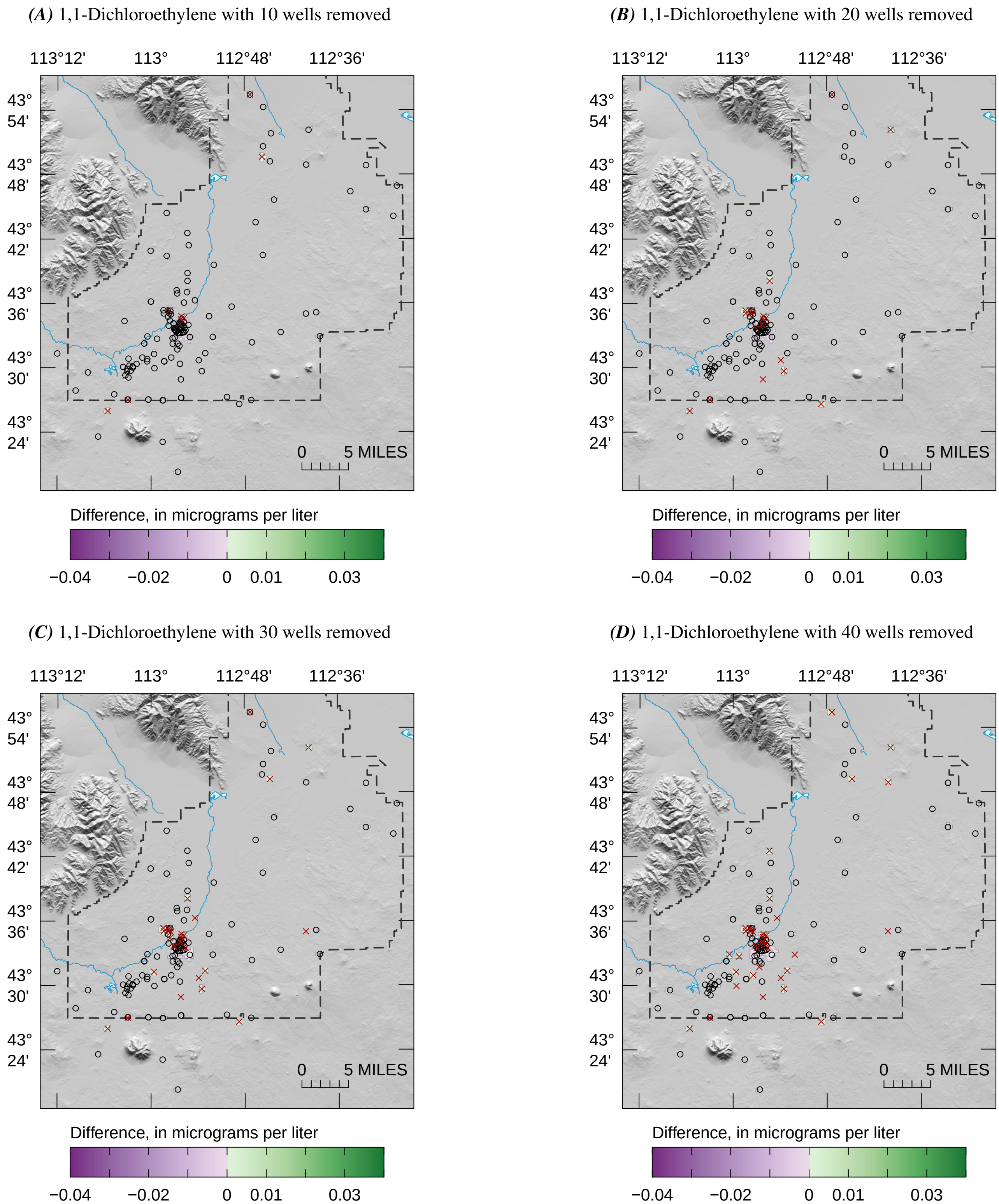

Figure 11.6. Difference between the kriged prediction surfaces of 1,1-dichloroethylene using the existing and reduced monitoring network after removing (*A*) 10, (*B*) 20, (*C*) 30, (*D*) 40, and (*E*) 50 optimally selected wells.

(E) 1,1-Dichloroethylene with 50 wells removed

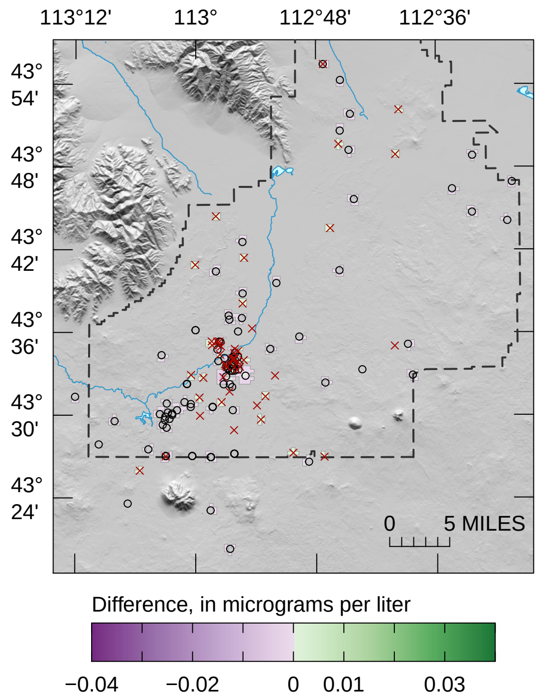

Figure 11.6. —Continued

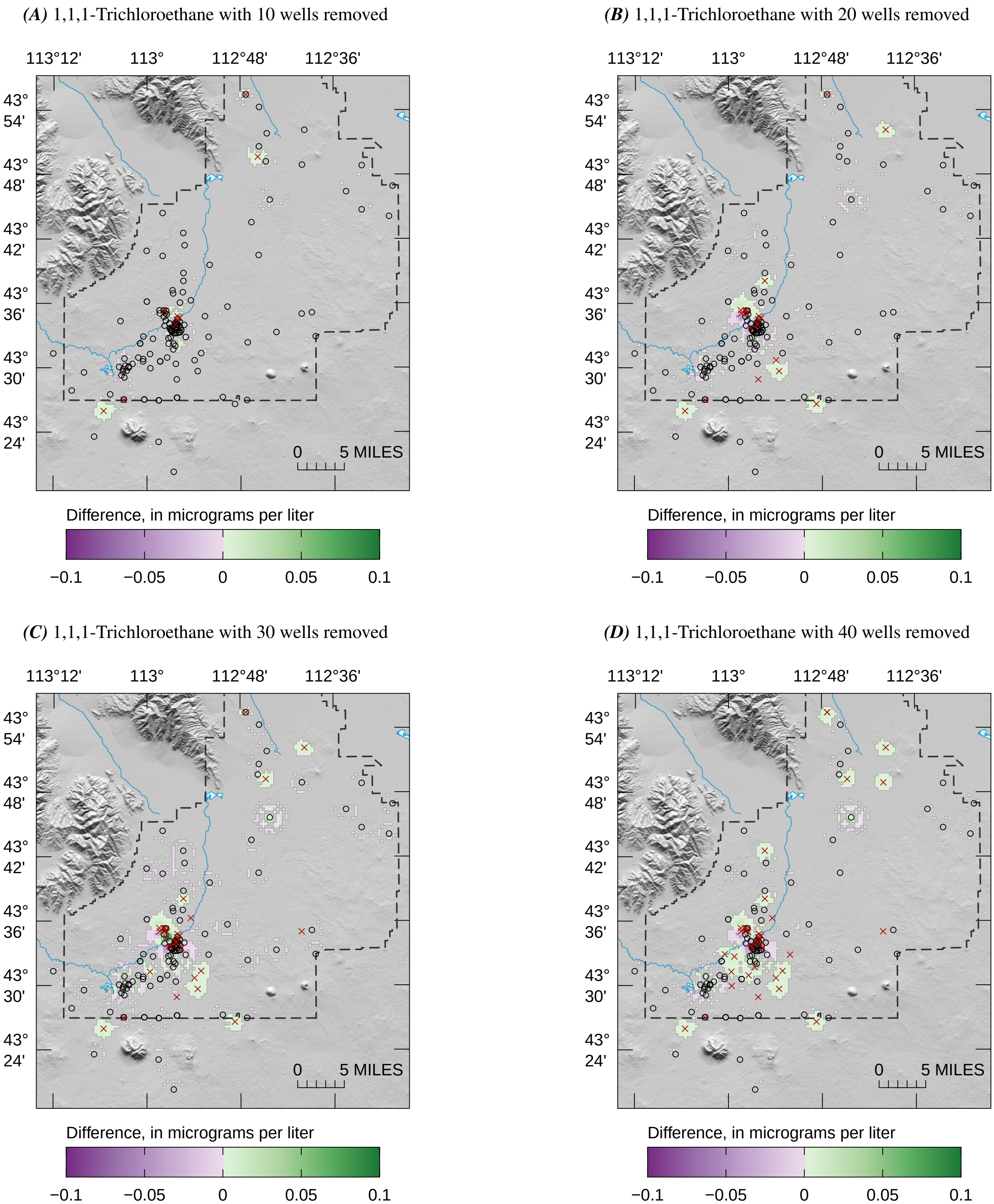

Figure 11.7. Difference between the kriged prediction surfaces of 1,1,1-trichloroethane using the existing and reduced monitoring network after removing (*A*) 10, (*B*) 20, (*C*) 30, (*D*) 40, and (*E*) 50 optimally selected wells.

(E) 1,1,1-Trichloroethane with 50 wells removed

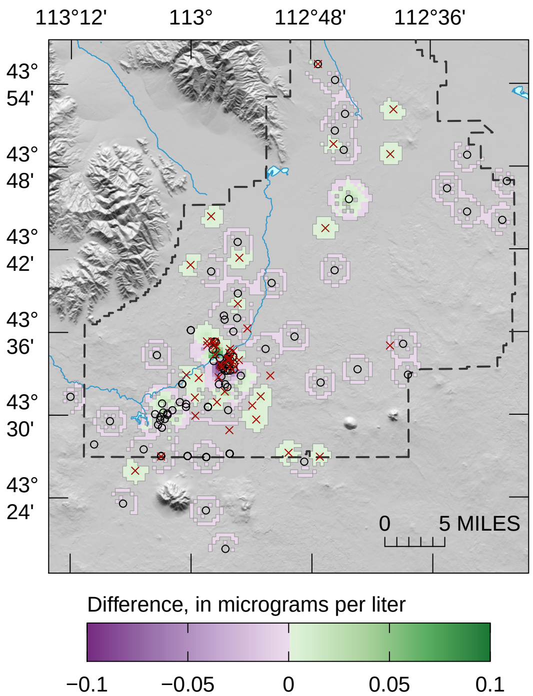

Figure 11.7. —Continued

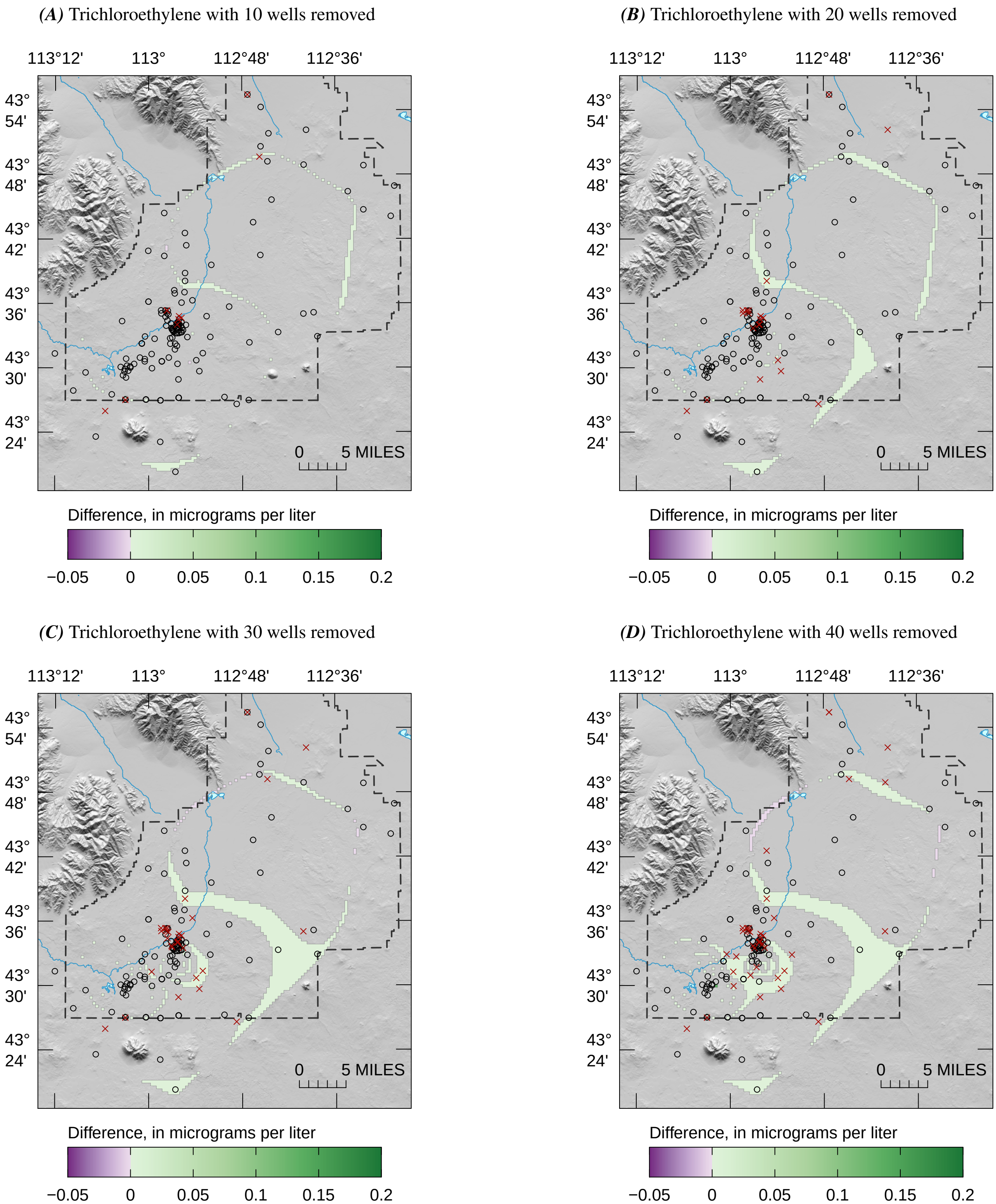

Figure 11.8. Difference between the kriged prediction surfaces of trichloroethylene using the existing and reduced monitoring network after removing (*A*) 10, (*B*) 20, (*C*) 30, (*D*) 40, and (*E*) 50 optimally selected wells.

(E) Trichloroethylene with 50 wells removed

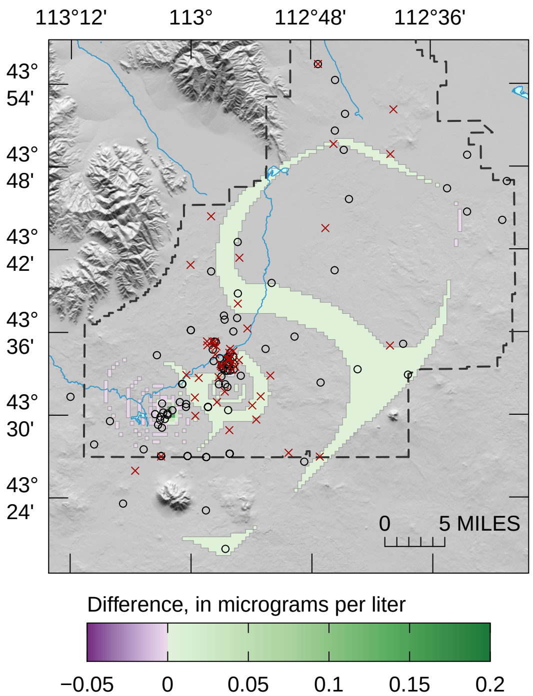

Figure 11.8. —Continued

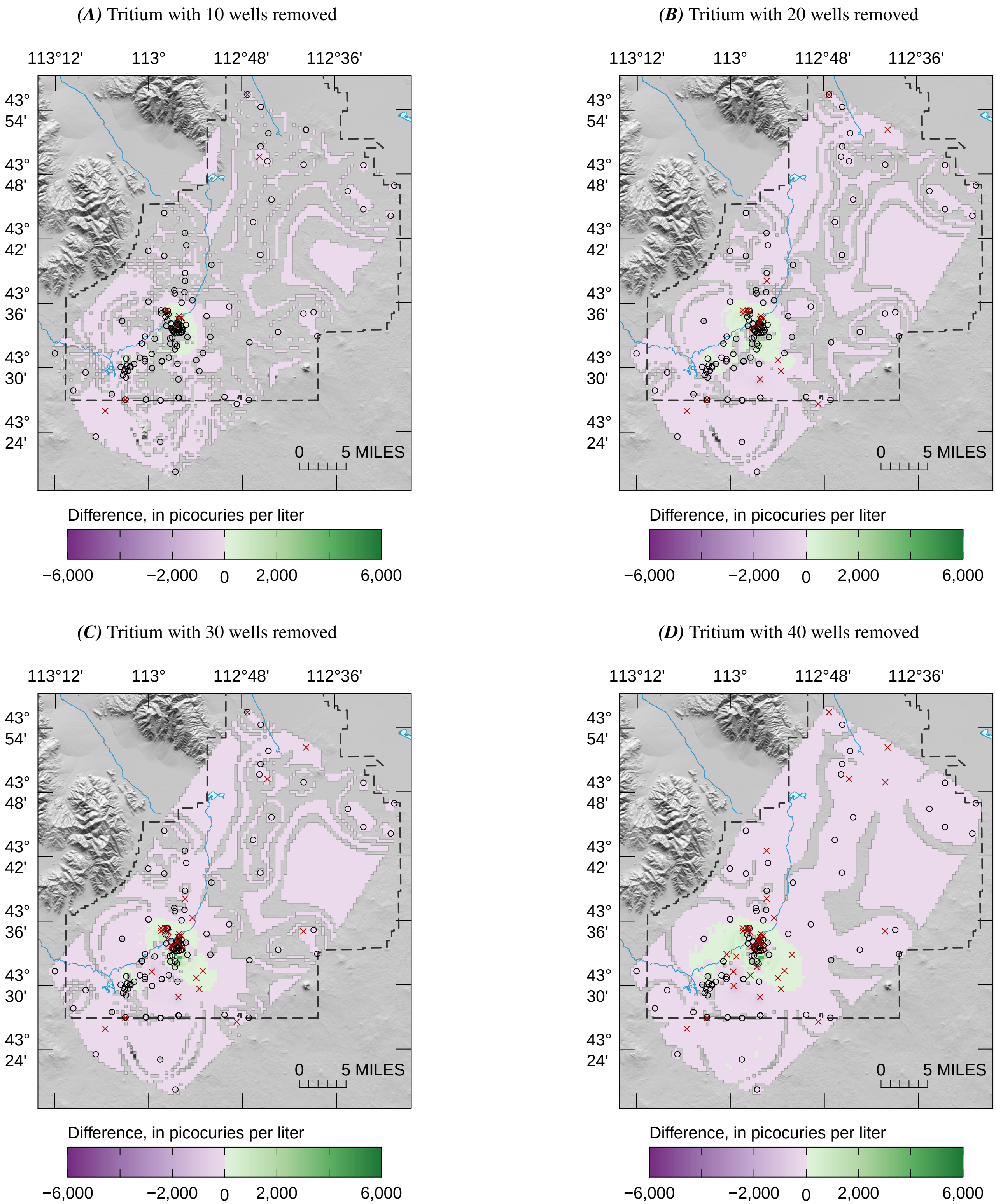

Figure 11.9. Difference between the kriged prediction surfaces of tritium using the existing and reduced monitoring network after removing (*A*) 10, (*B*) 20, (*C*) 30, (*D*) 40, and (*E*) 50 optimally selected wells.

(E) Tritium with 50 wells removed

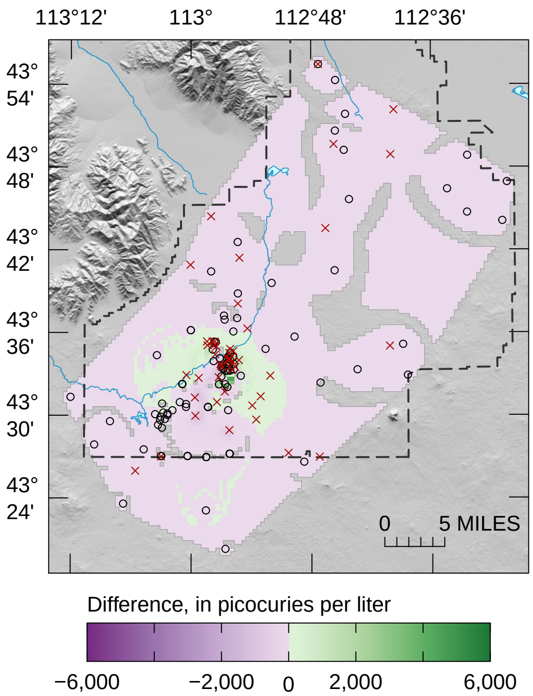

Figure 11.9. —Continued

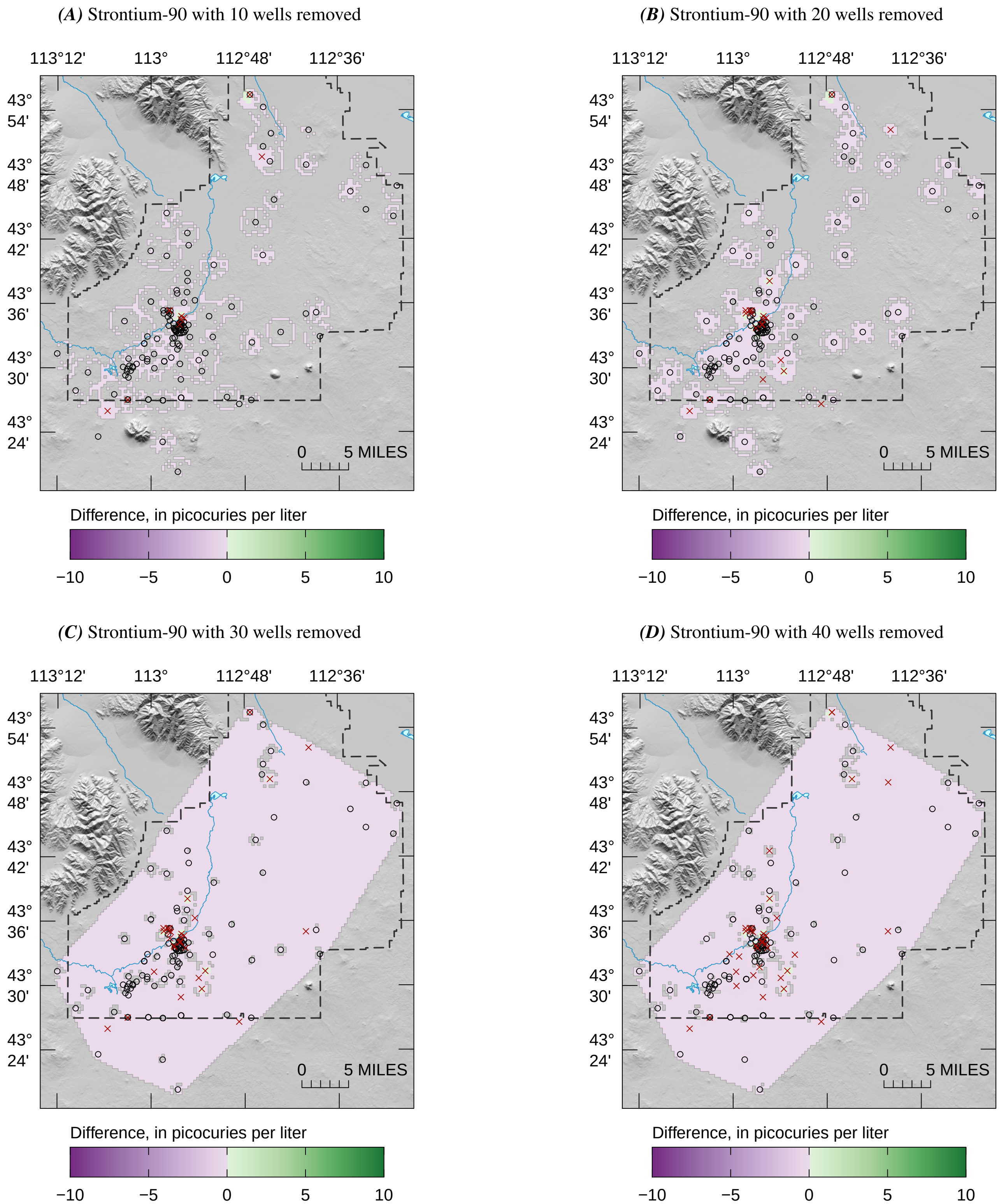

Figure 11.10. Difference between the kriged prediction surfaces of strontium-90 using the existing and reduced monitoring network after removing (*A*) 10, (*B*) 20, (*C*) 30, (*D*) 40, and (*E*) 50 optimally selected wells.

(E) Strontium-90 with 50 wells removed

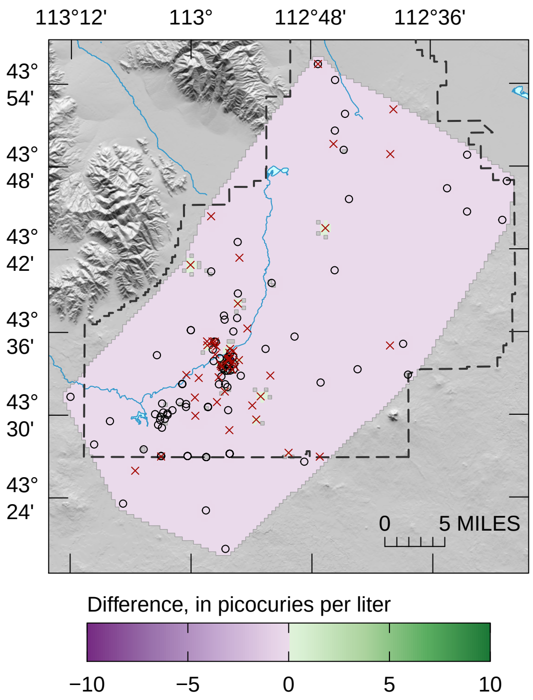

Figure 11.10. —Continued